REMARKS

The Examiner is thanked for the careful review of this application. Applicant has thoroughly reviewed the outstanding Office Action and the references cited therein. The following remarks are believed to be fully responsive to the Office Action and patently distinguish the claims over cited art of record.

Claims 1-5, 9-11 and 13 remain pending without amendment.

Present Status of Application

The Office Action rejected claims 1-5, 9-11 and 13. Specifically, claims 1-5, 9-11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohsato et al. (US 5,442,615) in view of Kolosko et al. (US 5,859,818).

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections and request reconsideration of all rejected claims.

Discussion of Office Action Rejections

Rejection of claims 1-5, 9-11 and 13 are rejected based on 35 U.S.C. 103(e)

Claims 1-5, 9-11, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ohsato et al. (US 5,442,615) in view of Kolosko et al. (US 5,859,818). As will be fully described in the following, the cited references do not anticipate the claimed invention. The rejections are respectfully traversed for at least the reasons set forth below.

Independent claim 1 is directed to an electronic apparatus with level-detecting function. Specifically, the electronic apparatus comprising: an electronic component; a light-sensing device for sensing light; a light source for emitting light onto the light-sensing device; a light blocker for blocking light emitted by the light source from projecting onto the light-sensing device when the electronic component is tilted and has a tilt angle within a predetermined range, wherein the light blocker is rotated around a rotating axis; and a control circuit electrically connected to the light-sensing device for controlling the electronic component to selectively operate in one of a

plurality of operating modes according to the intensity of light received by the light-sensing device.

When the electronic component is tilted, the light blocker is tilted to block the light emitted by the light source from projecting onto the light-sensing device. And the control circuit controls the electronic component to operate in a different mode according to the intensity of light received by the light-sensing device.

However, the cited references of Ohsato (US5442615) and Kolosko (US4000906) do not disclose every elements of the claimed invention. For example, the plate 54 of Ohsato is used to correct the shape of a light beam spot on the information recording surface 44 of the optical disc 42 when the optical disc 42 is inclined. The plate 54 is inserted in a focusing light beam passage, inclined (rotated about an axis X), and cancels a comatic aberration generated due to skew of the optical disc. However, the plate 54 is a transparent plate and it is not used to block the light. On the contrary, light passes through the transparent plate 54. The plate 54 is rotated about an axis X to cancel a comatic aberration.

Moreover, the examiner states " **Ohsato fails to teach a light blocker for blocking light emitted by the light source from projecting onto the light-sensing device when the electronic component is tilted and has a tilt angle within a predetermined range**. Kolosko teaches the arm element (40) rotating, tilting, and blocking light from a light source 48 emitting onto the transistor 50, col. 4, line 64 to col. 5, line 25."

However, Kolosko teaches an automatic two-speed changing device for playing records designed to be reproduced at different speeds of rotation (331/3, 45 rpm). The records played at 33 1/3 rpm have smaller center holes than the records played at 45 rpm. Therefore, the turntable 20 has a centering pin 34 for centering the 33 1/3 rpm records and guides 36 for centering the 45 rpm records. When a 33 1/3 rpm record is put on the turntable 20, the 33 1/3 record makes the guides 36 moved downwardly. Then, the arm 40 connected to the guides 36 is rotated and the baffle element 47 is at the position to block the light from the light source 48. Specifically, by putting a 33 1/3 rpm record on the turntable 20, the baffle element 47 is moved to block the light.

But, in the present invention, the light blocker is tilted when the electronic component is tilted and the light blocker is rotated about a rotating axis. Kolosko does not teach that the arm 40 is tilted owing to the tilt of the 33 1/3 rpm record and 45 rpm record.

In addition, the transparent plate 54 of Ohsato is used in the optical pickup to correct comatic aberration and the baffle element 47 of Kolosko is used for controlling the rotating speed of the turntable 20. Therefore, it is apparently hard to combine the two inventions to obtain the present invention.

It is therefore submitted that the cited references fail to disclose each and every feature of the electronic apparatus, as defined in claim 1. Claim 1 patently defines over the cited arts and should be allowed. Dependent claims 2-5 each depend from independent claim 1 also define over the cited art for at least the same reasons.

Independent claim 9 is also patentable for the same reason described above. And the dependent claims 10, 11 and 13 each depend from independent claim 9 are also patentable.

In addition, regarding claim 2, Ohsato does not disclose that when the optical disk drive 42 is tilted, the transparent plate 54 is tilted. Actually, the tilt of the transparent plate 54 is controlled by coils 59 not by the tilt of optical disk drive 42.

Regarding claim 4, the light responsive transistor 50 of Kolosko is responsive to the presence and absence of light as controlled by the baffles 47 to change the frequency of an oscillator circuit to control the speed of rotation of the turntable 20. When no record or when a 45 rpm record is placed on the turntable 20, the light responsive transistor 50 controls the control circuit operating the drive motor 28 to rotate the turntable 20 at 45 rpm. When a 33 1/3 rpm record is placed on the turntable, the light responsive transistor 50 controls the control circuit operating the drive motor 28 to rotate the turntable 20 at 33 1/3 rpm. However, the light responsive transistor 50 does not control an enable mode and an off mode of the turntable 20. The light responsive transistor 50 only controls the "enable mode" of the drive motor 28 (rotating the turntable at 45 rpm or 33 1/3rpm). The light responsive transistor 50 does not stop the rotating of the turntable 20 (off mode).

Regarding claim 5, the statement of the examiner "When we press the stop button on the DVD player, which stops reading the data stored on the disc, or is turned off when operating in the off mode." is true. However, in the present invention, the optical disc drive is in the off mode when it is tilted, not by pressing the stop button. And the optical disc drive is in the enable and off modes because the control circuit controls the operating modes according to the light intensity received by the light sensing device which is affected by the tilt of the light blocker, not by pressing buttons.

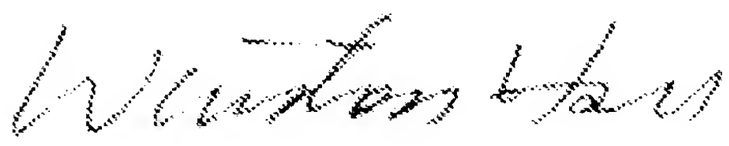
Claims 10 and 11 are patentable as claims 4 and 5 described above.

Conclusion

Accordingly, Applicants respectfully submit the claims 1-5, 9-11 and 13 to overcome the rejections under 35 U.S.C 103(a). Specifically, the present application cannot be anticipated by Ohsato in further view of Kolosko. In view of foregoing, it is believed that all pending claims and drawings are in proper condition for allowance.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,



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